The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL — NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors.
NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00.
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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, Jan. 28, 1850.

REPORT OF THE STATE ENGINEER.—Our thanks are due to Mr. WOOLDRIDGE for a copy of his annual report on the Internal Improvements of the State, laid before the Legislature a few days ago. It is a pamphlet of very considerable length, detailing all the operations carried on by the Department during the past year, and offering many suggestions for the future. The first part of the report embraces an elaborate statement of the labor effected by the Engineer since the time of his appointment, and reviews in detail the several works on which the forces of the State have been engaged, and the progress made in their completion. Some suggestions are there made to the Legislature with regard to the general interests of this department of the public service. The State Engineer recommends, first, the establishment at the seat of Government of a depot for the safety and storage of the machinery not in actual use; second, the collection of all authentic facts with regard to the Mississippi river, and their preservation in an annual record, and an accurate survey of this stream; third, the vesting of more discretionary power in the hands of the Engineer, in relation to minor objects; and last, the passage of a resolution providing, that when any work is done for a particular parish, its authorities are expected to protect and keep up the same.

The finances of the department were in an embarrassed and impoverished condition when Mr. WOOLDRIDGE took charge of his office, and debts have been contracted to the amount of $11,000. It is believed that the annual appropriation for the Department will be sufficient, under the present sphere of its operations—The amount of Internal Improvement funds now belonging to the State is 229,734 26-100 acres.

The latter half of the report is devoted to the consideration of two subjects—the best method of protection against inundation and the draining our swamp lands. The first will and materially in effecting the last. The report enters upon an elaborate examination of various scientific questions connected with the course of the Mississippi, its tendency to overflow its banks, and to change its bed, and then proceeds to investigate the plans adopted by other countries for preventing the encroachment of streams subject to sudden and rapid elevations. The two leading plans are, to confine the waters within their natural channels by levees or dikes, and to relieve the channels from superabounding floods by lateral outlets. After due reflection and investigation, the Engineer comes to the conclusion that entire dependence on the leveeing system is unsafe to us, and will be destructive to those who come after us. One of the objections to levees is the immense expense. Every dike decreased, necessitates a reconstruction on a larger scale. Another and stronger objection is the insufficiency of the protection. The river is continually at work sapping the foundation of our levees. The soil being of a yielding character, melts and dissolves away, precipitating our banks and dikes into the river, and spreading ruin around. Levees therefore, according to the report, must as a system of protection, be on a great level, abandoned.

The plan relied upon by the Engineer is to make lateral outlets, and to enlarge all the natural *debouches* of the stream—He recommends the improvements of the Atychalaya, Plaquemine and La Fourche rivers, particularly the first, so that their capacity to discharge the waters of the Mississippi may be greatly increased. The report does not concur with those who think that an outlet should be made above the city of New-Orleans, connecting the river with Lake Pontchartrain, because it would eventually fill up the Lake and destroy that beautiful sheet of water, and would create danger of an inundation of the city in the rear, in the event of the prevalence of Southerly winds. The same general considerations militate against the plan of opening Bayou Manchac. The report suggests that an outlet be formed just below the mouth of Red River, another about the lower mouth of Pause river, in Point Coupee, others at the upper mouth of the same stream, and at the west bank of the Mississippi, connecting it with Lac des Ademandes and Lake Washa.

It should seem best to the Legislature to levy on levees, the report maintains that the system should be made a general and uniform one, and that the State should bear a just quota of the expense. There is very little swamp land in the State. Much of the land so styled, is upland land, and would be reclaimed by the protection of the State from overflow.

CANAL BANK.—We learn from undoubted authority that the report of the Board of Correctors which is now before the State Senate, recommends the Legislature to declare the charter of this institution forfeited. As the report has not yet been made public, we are of course unable to state the reasons upon which this recommendation is founded.

ODD-FELLOWS IN MARYLAND.—We learn from the Baltimore papers, that the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Maryland, reported that the past year has been one of the most prosperous ever known to Odd Fellowship in Maryland, and that the revenues of the Grand Lodge have exceeded any previous year.

GEORGIA.—The Hon. WM. B. FLEMING, of Savannah, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress, by a convention in the First Congressional District. The convention passed very violent resolutions against the Wilmot Proviso.

BUENOS AYRES.—An arrival at Boston bring dates from Buenos Ayres to the 30th November. The only item of intelligence in the Buenos Ayres papers is the announcement that the Legislature had postponed their action in the matter of the resignation by ROSAS of the supreme authority until the people can have time to send their remonstrance against it. The prevalent feeling is that ROSAS will not give up his authority.

The distinguished Hungarian patriot and late Governor of Comorn, Ujhazy, has made immense pecuniary sacrifices in the recent unsuccessful attempt to establish for Hungary a free, independent government. We learn from an authentic source, that this gentleman was the proprietor of a highly cultivated tract of about four thousand acres of the finest land in North Hungary. This, with its stock and appurtenances, and all his personal property, amounting in value to between $300,000 and $400,000, are now lost to him. Governor Ujhazy was a member of the Diet before the outbreak, and was always on the liberal side. He was an associate of Count Bathyany, but unlike that gentleman, he has always been inclined to republicanism. The Governor is fifty-eight years old. He sometimes seems in good spirits, but has generally an appearance of sadness. He is quiet and dignified in his manner, possessed of much sensibility, and is apparently of fine intellect and high education. He has with him in this country, his wife, a daughter and two sons. The latter entered the army as a common soldier—the younger being only eighteen. The elder of the boys passed through all the grades to a captaincy, and was several times wounded. He is now suffering from the effects of a wound received at Bada, and is not well able to travel.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that Mr Sebastian Hiriart, an old and respected citizen of this State, was knocked over by a drunk at the intersection of St. Louis and Royal streets on Saturday last, and received severe injuries on the head and legs.

☞ We learn, says the *Republic*, that Allen A. Hall, Esq., late Register, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and that Michael Nourse, Esq. has been appointed Register in the place of A. A. Hall, Esq.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress on the 17th, which, through the irregularity of the mail, only reached us yesterday, presented various features of interest. In the SENATE, the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Clemens, calling for information as to all proceedings, instructions, &c., of the President, &c., in relation to California, was taken up.

Mr. Smith moved to lay it on the table. This motion provoked a long discussion, in which the eternal slavery question was freely mooted.—Mr. Clemens, the Senator from Alabama, in the course of his debate, made the following emphatic remark:

May God deliver me from such friends as the Northern Democrats are. I would sooner trust the Northern Whigs, who had begun earlier—Look at the resolutions of all the Northern Legislatures; look at their popular conventions, and it will be seen that they are all hostile to the South.

The Northern Senators were willing to vote for these resolutions now—when there was no object in staving them off—when the reformation was before the other House. He would no: countenance the belief imposed on the South, that she would be aided by Northern Democrats, when they would take such a course here as would shelter themselves, by refusing information.

Amid many observations indicating bad temper and excitement, Senator Dickinson, of N. Y., made a speech so sensible and patriotic that we reproduce it textually:

Mr. Dickinson said that for himself he had always stood up for the South, and always would, and whenever the national issue was made, he would repudiate it, no matter whether it arise from the North or South. The great body of the Northern people were as sound on the subject of slavery as any other part of the people. Take fifty men out from each section, and all this agitation would cease. He intended to stand by the Union as it was. The agitation of the subject in one quarter furnished the food for agitation in another quarter. The sweeping denunciations of the North, such as we have heard from the Senator from Alabama, created sectional agitation at the South. He was sorry the subject had been introduced, but was glad to see it coming to a head.

If the North ever marched against the South, so help him God, if he had a sword to draw, he would draw it on the side of the South. He would sustain the North, too, in opposition to any urgent demands from the South. But the North never would march against the South. The sword would never be drawn. From this heat, a better spirit of conciliation would soon be produced. He would say to the Senator from Alabama, that by one of his speeches, he did more to provoke assaults of the North upon the South, than all that the Garrisons and Phillips had done. It would do more to promote agitation and incendiarism at the North, than all that had ever been done by abolitionism in the most fiendish portion of its career.

He would support the Union as long as it would secure harmony and peace; but, without them, as he had once said, the Union was not worth keeping. The remarks of the Senator had a tendency to dissolve the Union, by repudiating the Northern portion of the Democracy. The Democracy could not stand unless it was united. As a sectional party it could not stand. If the Democratic party was divided by sectional lines, so would the Whig party be, and the Union would be at once rent to pieces by sectional factions.

The call upon the President was repeated, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Evans made some severe strictures upon the manner in which the public printing had been executed, declaring that it was disgraceful to the nation, and calling upon the Committee to look closely into the matter. A motion was made to have published 10,000 copies of the report from the Treasury Department, of the statistics of Commerce and Navigation, which was adopted.

The House then proceeded to ballot for a Door Keeper, but without effecting a choice. Adjourned.

The proceedings of the 18th have been previously given. The Senate did not sit. The House was engaged the whole day in ineffectual attempts to elect a Door-Keeper.

THE COTTON CROP ACCOUNT.—Professor McCay, one of the Southern correspondents of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, some time since predicted that the cotton crop for the current year would not exceed 2,250,000 bales. The following is an extract from a letter just received from the Professor by a friend in Savannah. It is dated at Montgomery, Ala.

"The factors and planters are talking very strongly of a short crop. Some good judges bring the crop down to two millions.

The Atlantic ports,	700,000
Florida and Texas,	200,000
Mobile,	250,000
New Orleans,	750,000
	2,000,000

"I cannot put forward a very confident opinion, on the receipts in the Gulf, but the crop will almost certainly fall below my estimate in Hunt's Magazine. Prices are up, and they will go still higher."

THE COTTON CROP IN FLORIDA.—The Charleston *Mercury* publishes the following extract from a letter, dated

APALACHICOLA, Jan 10, 1850.

I have waited to long, perhaps, in giving my opinion as to the extent of the cotton crop in this region. It will certainly fall short of the estimates of the planters a month since. Indeed, from all quarters we have been disappointed in the yield. My early figures for this year's crop were 225,000, but my present views fall much below that point, certainly 5, if not 10 per cent.

JUDGE WOOD.—The Locofoco nominee for Governor was a most violent incendiary opponent of the Mexican war. From some remarks we have heard of his making, we infer that few if any men in Ohio were more bitter in their denunciations of Mexican war. How will our sons Col. Medary, Col. Morgan, and the numerous other generals, colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, sergeants, corporals, &c., of the Locofoco party? They used to denounce the opponents of that war as "*Tories*," *Mexican Whigs*," &c., and it is not a little amusing to see the same reason after reason, select one of the rankest of these opponents to be their standard-bearer in an important State election. This is one of the most *progressive* strides yet! But they are a party of *progress*, and it is all right. *Point Pleasant Register.*

OHIO.—In the State Senate, on the 18th, Mr. Blake resigned the Speakership. Convers who was elected Speaker on the first ballot. The Governor was then informed that the Legislature was organized, and he delivered his Message, which, we learn, fills two columns of the Columbus papers.

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BUENOS AYRES.—An arrival at Boston bring dates from Buenos Ayres to the 30th November. The only item of intelligence in the Buenos Ayres papers is the announcement that the Legislature had postponed their action in the matter of the resignation by ROSAS of the supreme authority until the people can have time to send their remonstrance against it. The prevalent feeling is that ROSAS will not give up his authority.

[Communicated.]

A Question in Grammar.

Under this head an article appeared in Friday's Picayune, in which your decision on the grammatical accuracy of the expressions, "it arrived" and "has arrived" is criticised, with an absence of authority and a slenderness of argument which scarcely warrant the writer's triumphant conclusion, "Mr. Murdoch, the distinguished American tragedian, has arrived."

It is undeniable that "use is the sole standard of language," that "use must be national, reputable and present," and that, "in every grammatical controversy, we are, as a last resort, entitled to appeal to the tribunal of use as to the supreme authority." (*Jamieson's Rhetoric*, chap. 1.)

All references, therefore, to foreign languages, ancient custom and provincial dialects, must be rejected as irrelevant. English authors of reputation can alone be admitted as authorities, and a majority of these must decide the question. (*Jamieson's Rhetoric*, pages 53, 54 and 56.

The use of the phrase "is arrived," may be justified by the following syntactical rules:—"Some neuter or intransitive verbs admit of a passive form, and are hence called neuter passive verbs." (*Smith's Grammar*, p. 96.) Again: "The neuter verb having, in some degree, the nature of the passive, admits in many instances of the passive form, retaining still the neuter signification—chiefly in such verbs as signify some sort of motion. Ex.: John is gone. I am grown. I was fallen." (*Murray's Octavo Grammar*, p. 122.)

Murray's Exercises support the same view of the case. Rule XI, Note 3: "What is become of decency and virtue. I am fallen upon an evil hour." (*Key to Ex.*, p. 40.) But the most conclusive argument for the use of "is arrived" occurs in the Examples under Rule IV, in which we find the following: "The fleet are all arrived and moored in safety." (*Key*, p. 25.)

Entertaining a profound veneration for such writers as Shakspeare, Milton and Dryden, and attaching some importance to the grammatical authorities above quoted, I think it rather hard that the writer in the Picayune, basing his opinion "on the rules laid down in almost all the works on the structure of language," did not think proper to give some other reason for his faith that is in him, than the mere opinion of "Mr. Chandler, the learned editor of the United States Gazette." With due submission, until some such be produced—"Mr. Murdoch, the distinguished American tragedian, is arrived."

☞ We give the following—title and all—from the correspondence of the N. Y. *Express*, for what it is worth:

Highly Important from Washington.

A NEFARIOUS FORGERY EXPOSED!

Foreign Intrigue at Washington—The Austrian Mission—Kossy in the Speech of Lewis Cass—Locofoco Sympathy for Hungary in a new light.

WASHINGTON, Jan 15, 1850.

The leader of yesterday's Intelligencer concludes with rather mysterious hints at "outsiders," residents or foreigners, and at their concentrated efforts to break up the intercourse between this country and Austria. The plain English of that is probably well known to the editors of that paper, because it has been spoken of for several weeks in the best informed circles of the capital, that certain individuals have been and are now employed here by parties residing for the present in London, and paid in cash, for the distinct purpose of breaking up all intercourse, diplomatic and commercial, between the United States and, not of Austria alone, but Russia too, and to extend, whenever an occasion offers, this hostile position of the Union against all the conservative powers of Europe.

Gen. Cass knows very well who were the parties to whose persuasions he yielded his own misgivings about so serious a matter; and those who know him best, and appreciate his many good qualities, regret that none of his more prudent family circle were with him. Had they been here, it is not likely he would have resigned himself to the advice of more wary persons, who made him believe that this movement would be a long step on the ladder to the nomination and election in 1852. Perhaps Cass was warned of the real object of the mission, at all events, he was acquainted with many years with the mercenary character and the most indefatigable counsellors, and all the information about it was within his reach. The same individuals were very active to take Mr. Webster's ear also, but he was too much of a yankee for them, and now he is encouraged by the remark that his Boston and New York Kossuth speeches were made after dinner.

You will see, by the extracts published in the Intelligencer, that the principal opposition to General Cass's proposition comes from the south, because they have a more keen feeling about the mischief to be apprehended from foreign interference in the domestic concerns of their own States, and of other southern countries. Besides, the commerce with Austria consists, if not entirely, at least principally in the exportation of raw cotton to the value of about two millions of dollars. Trieste and Venice. Few—perhaps three or four—Austrian ships visit this country, but forty or fifty mostly American vessels, carry our cotton, etc., to those ports annually, and if Austria was, before the French revolution, visited by many American vessels

It is known here that enquiries have been made in the Southern press, what influence for evil upon the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between this country and Austria would have upon the commercial relations of the ports with Trieste and Venice, and what the portion of the navigation is now, or in such case would be likely to be carried on by ships, not American. It is evident, that under that supposition, that portion of our carrying trade would fall principally into the hands of English vessels, and those of Sweden and the Hanse towns. More anon—bye-and-bye. Potter Pension rued the day, when he fell into the hands of the same parties, who praised him last winter in certain papers, besides drinking his health in champagne, and afterwards were the first to kick at him, when he was of no more use to them.

O. S.

A GALLANT BROTHER.—*The Indian Captive, Mrs. White*—Isaac B. Dunn, Esq., a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, from Washington county, resigned his seat in that body, on Tuesday last. Mr. Dunn's sister is the Mrs. White, who, traveling in the Far West, with her husband, on their way to or from Santa Fe, was a short time since seized and carried off, with her child, into captivity, by a band of Apache Indians. He has resigned his seat in order to accompany a party, who are to set out immediately for the Indian country, in order, if possible, to discover and rescue his sister.

MICHIGAN.—We have received a copy of the Message of Gov. Barry to the Legislature of Michigan. It furnishes no information relative to the debt of the State beyond the mention that it amounts to "about $2,000,000." The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year were $194,165, making with a balance on hand at beginning of $51,681, a sum total of $245,846. The expenditures for the same period were $190,264, leaving $55,417 in the treasury on the 30th of November, 1849. The expenses of the Government proper are about $75,000 per annum, which it is believed, under the new constitution proposed to be formed, can be reduced to $50,000.

The Message alludes to an accompanying report of the Secretary of State, made under the act to procure statistical information. From this document it appears that the land under cultivation in the State in 1848 was 1,437,460 acres, of which 465,900 acres were sown with wheat. The quantity of wheat raised was 1,739,230 bushels, and of all other grain 8,179,567 bushels; wool produced, 1,645,756 lbs; sugar made, 1,774,369 lbs; in the State, 52,305 horses, 210,268 neat cattle, 152,341 swine, 610,534 sheep, 228 fleating mills, 568 run of stone, 719,478 barrels of flour made, 594 hands employed, $1,496,400 capital employed, 720 saw mills, 157,189,257 feet of lumber sawed, 1959 hands employed, $939,470 capital invested, and $1,660,074 in merchandize imported, exclusive of Detroit.

The Secretary thinks that the amount of capital said to be invested in saw and flour mills is under-rated, but that the remainder of the report is about correct.—*Com. Adv.*

A CURIOUS LOTTERY.—The N. Y. Home Journal copies from a French paper the following account of a lottery at Paris, in which a young lady with a handsome fortune was the highest prize. The affair has certainly a very *French* appearance:

"A young girl, warranted to be well educated, well-born and virtuous, and with a dowry of 200,000 francs ($40,000), has been offered as the principal prize in a recent lottery at Paris. The prospectus announces that the money, payable on her marriage to the fortunate drawer, is deposited and registered at a certain public office, where its certification is open to those interested. Responsible persons give warranty for as much as can be reasonably warrantable in a young lady's beauty, et cetera; and, when all the tickets are sold, she will be introduced to subscribers, at a ball given previous to the drawing.

What seems stranger still, at a first glance, is that ladies and married men are invited equally with bachelors, to take tickets in this remarkable lottery. The consistency of this is explained by the frequent examples of prizes drawn by those who have no use for them, and who part with them at a sacrifice; and another lottery is instanced, wherein a service of plate, worth 75,000 francs, is the principal prize. The drawer of such a luxury, which none but a prince could use, would of course part with it for its mere value in silver, and, in like manner, an unmarriageable drawer of a young lady with a dowry, would forego the fair shape with which the dowry came—taking only the money, and paying her a stipulated indemnity for non-performance of the conjugal portion of the price for the ticket. It is provided also, by the programme, that the young lady can refuse the match by relinquishing the whole of the dowry, if her repugnance to the drawer should be insuperable.

What is the price of a ticket for this prize of combined money and innocence, the French paper does not state; but, probably, any foreign banking house would secure one for an American who should desire it."

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1850.

There was a brisk demand for Cotton to day, founded on reports of the steamer's arrival, with an advance of ¼d, and the sales reached 8000 bales, at very full prices. Middling to Good Middling, 11½@12c. ⅌ lb.

Sales of Sugar, 500 hhds, at steady prices; and of Molasses, 200 bbls, at 18½@19½c. ⅌ gallon, for prime to choice.

The Flour market continues quite dull, and prices are drooping. Of Corn, 2600 sacks were sold, at 46@48c. ⅌ bushel.

We have no change to notice in Provisions.

Whiskey is selling at 22½@23c. ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges remain as before quoted. Foreign bills are becoming scarce.

Freights are very dull.

WINES, OLIVE OIL, &c.—In store and of late importations from Marseilles and Bordeaux: 100 casks Red Wine: 50 do St. Julien; 25 do Hermitage; 100 bbls mustation Madeira; 100 do Oporto; 10 half pipes La Rochelle Cognac; 1000 baskets Oil; 100 cases Claret, Medoc and St. Julien; 50 do Red Rotte; 100 do Vermicelli and Macaroni; 20 do J Fauguier, Eau Verte; 100 do Orange Flower Water; 100 do Frontignan Muscat Wine; 50 baskets Cordon Bleu and bottle creole Champagne Wine; 20 boxes Anspath; 100 trade empty Bottles, 22 ounces; 15 bales assorted regular Corks, for sale by

JAS. PAULJUGE, FILS & CO. 27 St Louis st.

LANDING—Ex ship Arendal, from Bordeaux—160 cases Claret, Montferrand, 54 do do Pt. Julien, Arenan, Chateau Pez, Haut Brion and Pauillac; 16 half casks Claret, Chateau Pez and Arenan; 100 do do White Wine, Haut Sauterne, 540 cases Claret, St. Estephe, Margaux and La Rose; 36 half casks White Wine Vinegar, 50 bask-ts stuffed Olives; 50 boxes do do; 50 do Abbyahi; 25 do Kirsch; 25 do Brandy Fruits; 4 do, 72 pots Mustard; 16 do dried Prunes. 11 do Fruits, in their juice; 18 do Sardines whole, half, and quarter boxes; 100 bags Salt; 50 Wine Bottles; 500 boxes do do; 18 bales Corks; 113 boxes White Wine, Barsac and Haut Sauterne; 21 do Vinegar Fruits; 10 do Brandy Cherries; 6 do Truffles, Green Peas and Mushrooms; 60 baskets Champagne, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

jan 26 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

BRANDIES—52 half, 549 quarter, and 134 eighth pipes Brandy, of the following brands: Pb. Gonard, Castillon, 1815, do 1825; Castillon 4th, group Martell & Co., Pinet, Pinet Castillon, Lafontaine, Camus Dunay, Menier Freres; A. Seignette, Saint Charles; for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

jan 26 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

CHAMPAGNE—100 baskets of the following brands: Blue Angels, Ruinart Pere & Fils, Tower, Debitte Cromet, Rose, Swan, Crescent Ship; for sale by EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO.

jan 26 17 and 19 St. Louis street.

SARDINES—1500 halves and quarters of the well reputed brand of Deffez & Co. of Nantz, now landing, in case of 100 cans, and for sale by

J. F. BERCIER & CO., 54 Old Levee.

DEMI-JOHNS—per ship Statesman, from Havre—100 pieces 5 gallons each: 400 of 1 do do; for sale and on the levee by

J. F. BERCIER & CO., 54 Old Levee.

LANDING—ex ship General Taylor, from La Rochelle—1 half pipe Cognac, 1 half do Red Wine; 1 half pipe Rum; 1 half do Madeira; 1 half pipe Brandy; 1 do 1, 2, 10 4 and 10 6 pipes St. Charles Brandy; dark 5 1-2 10 4 and 10 6 pipes A Seignette Brandy; pale 6a 1 4 and 50 1 pipes A Seignette Brandy; pale 2a 1 4 and 50 1 pipes St. Camus Brandy; pale 2a cases, 24 1-4 boxes each Sardines, 80 cases 50 1-2 boxes each Sardines—for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

jan 25 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

SPRING GOODS—Entitled to Debenture—Large ships Manchester and Radius, from Havre, and for sale at very low rates by the subscribers

ALEXR. LEVY & CO.

Cases Organdies and Pompadour Gauze, Roman Mug & Co.
do New fancy Jaconets, Dotts, Mug & Co.
do Organdies and Gauze Grenadine, Roman & co.
do do do small drawings, Roman & Co.
do New fancy Organdies Dotted & Stripes, Hide GOER & RIFLEAD.

21 Marazzo st.

WESTPHALIA HAMS—Red Westphalia Hams, in store and landing:
100 pounds Brunswick Sausage
50 kegs Butter Hills
50 do Sardelles in oil
50 do Lampreys
40 boxes Dutch Cheese
100 do Sweet Cheese
50 do Lady Water, for sale by

HENTZE & IKEN,
corner Levee and Gravier sts.

BORDEAUX LANDING—Keep your pennies, Bernard Ayala, 50 cases Claret St Estephe, 1846
do do Medoc
do do Levee, for sale by HENTZE & IKEN
Corner Levee and Gravier sts.

Goods for the Mexican Market.

Entitled to Debenture.

Cases Grass Rope and mouthes, 30 styles
Cases Tinned Iron and 300 do 300000 gross Steel Buttons
Anchors, Hardware, Cutlery and Fancy Goods
for sale by HIDE & FORTIER, 91 Magazine st.

SARDINES AND GREEN PEAS—1 case 25 half boxes each, Sardines 7 do 24 quarts do do Green Peas, for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

jan 26 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

MADEIRA WINE—25 pipes superior Madeira Wine, for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

jan 26 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

FIRE BRICK—100,000 English, Baltimore and Pennsylvania Fire Brick, for sale by

HIDE & FORTIER, 91 Magazine st.

LIME—500 casks Thomaston Lime, now landing and for sale by

HIDE & FORTIER, 91 Magazine st.

10 CASKS ROSE OIL—Just received and for sale by

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.

jan 26 90 Gravier st.

CHEESE—400 packages, comprises of Grand Duke, Gilt edge, Prime, Prime, and Common, for sale by

EJ HART & CO., 79 Chaupitoulas st.

BRANDY—For sale ex ship Bengal, from Bordeaux, 25 pipes Brandy, Cognac, 25 half pipes do do, for sale by

J. & J. TARDOS, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

CLARET—90 casks of very good family Claret, for sale by

DUNTZE & IKEN,
corner Royal and Conti sts.

20 Pipes Noble Imperial Rum, in store and landing, for sale by

T. H. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.

jan 26 90 Gravier st.

PLASTER—500 bbls Newark and Rosendale Writerspoon and Cement, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
98 Magazine street and 11 Red Stores.

FIRE BRICK—100,000 English, for sale by

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98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

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DEMI-JOHNS—per ship Statesman, from Havre—100 pieces 5 gallons each: 400 of 1 do do; for sale and on the levee by

J. F. BERCIER & CO., 54 Old Levee.

LANDING—ex ship Magnolia, from Bordeaux—60 cases Montferrand ordinary Red Wine, for sale by

RAYMOND LAFITTE, 32 Main st.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his store from No. 25 Conde st to 32 Main st, between Conde and Levee

J. N. CURIEN.

CEMENT—400 barrels Newark, Belloit & Brown, Rosendale Hydraulic Cement, landing and for sale by

HIDE & FORTIER,
91 Magazine st.

PLASTER—150 bbls, ground Plaster, a fine rate article for manure, for sale by

HIDE & FORTIER, 91 Magazine st.

PIGIRON—25 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, for sale by

W. M. RICE,
116 Common st.

PLASTER OF PARIS—300 bbls fresh calcined Plaster, landing and in store, for sale by

HIDE & FORTIER, 91 Common st.

BRANDY IN CUSTOM HOUSE STORES—700 pipes of the following brands: Jean Louis, Magloire, J. J. Durand, A. de Moudon, A. de Montezun, A. Rieulle, J. Canning Fils, J. Durand & Co., Lachoriette—for sale by

J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

WISES IN BOXES—800 boxes of the following brands: St Julien, Haut Talence, Leoville, Haut Brion, St. Julien, for sale by

J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

GOODS for the Mexican Market, entitled to debenture—
10 boxes Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs
10 do do Madras; 10 do Listados, blue and rose.
for sale by H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD.

25 21 Marazzo st.

WHITE WINE—Landing ex ship Cephalide, from Bordeaux, 54 half casks Haut Sauterne White Wine, for sale by

J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

MANILLA CORDAGE—100 coils, landing ex ship Robert Hooper, from Boston, assorted from 1¼ to 6¾ inch, for sale by

PRIESTLEY & BRIN, 90 and 91 Camp st.

WINE—24 casks St Emilion, landing ex ship Americus, from Bordeaux, for sale by

RAYMON CAHUZAC, 31 Old Levee.

LOGWOOD—30 tons prime, landing and for sale by

J. V. DE ROANA,
No. 47 Bienville st.

THE subscribers being in direct correspondence with the best makers of Swiss Absynth, as E. Pernod, Vernon and Lecoultre, Berthoud fils, C. F. Pfister, &c., has always on hand an assortment of the celebrated Absynth, which they offer at liberal prices.

J. N. CURIEN, 25 Conde street.

VICCHIELLI AND MACCARONI—200 boxes Vicchielli and Maccaroni, landing from brig Lafayette, from Genoa, and for sale by

R. D. BLOSSMAN, No 12 Conti st.

PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.

27 St Louis st.

SPERM OIL—5000 gallons pure, bleached and unbleached Winter Sperm Oil, for sale by

J. W. STANTON & CO.,
Cpr. Magazine & Lafayette sts.

jan28-tf

WINE IN CASKS—40 casks Margaux Medoc—
50 casks St. Julien Medoc—300 boxes St. Julian Claret, landing ex ship Arendal, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

J. & J. TARDOS,
31 Old Levee.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—500 baskets Champaigne of the first quality, in large and small bottles, landing ex ship Statesman, from Havre, and for sale by

J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—Landing from Brig Adelaide, cargo Gray, from Havana, 30,000 Havana Sugars, of the most convenient brands, for sale by

LEONARD JAMINET, 30 St Louis st.

STATIONERY, &C.

New Directory, &c.

THE New Orleans and Lafayette Directory, including Carrollton, Jefferson City, Algiers, Greenville and McDonogh, for 1850. By Mr. Cohen.

PHELPS' Traveler's GUIDE through the United States, with a New Map, 1850; and Bangs & Thayer's Traveler's Guide through the Western States with a New Map, 1849. For sale by

ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Bookseller and Stationers,
Corner of Camp and Gravier sts.

PAPER AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

Nos. 51 and 53 Common street.

THE subscribers have in store in addition to their extensive assortment of PAPER, PLAYING CARDS, etc., a large and varied stock of *Stationery, Blank Books, Steel Pens, etc.*, and are fully prepared to fill orders for either the City, Country or Foreign Trade. Being agents for the Northern manufacturers and direct importers of foreign Stationery and Steel Pens, we are enabled to furnish all articles in our line at the lowest prices.

Papers:

English, French and American WRITING PAPERS, of every description;
English and American TISSUE PAPERS;
PRINTING PAPER of every size;
WRAPPING " " "
BLANK BOOK PAPER of every size;
Post, Office and Blank Paper, Ruled and Plain, Cap, Pot, Foolscap, Demy, Royal, Imperial, Cloth, Druggists, Blotting, Music, Lithographic, etc.

Playing Cards.

500 gross Highlanders, Dreadnaughts and Eagles, of a great variety of patterns, double and single backs;
Also—English, French, German and Spanish CARDS.

Blank Books.

A large assortment of full and half bound DAY BOOKS, Journals, Ledgers, Records, Pass and Memorandum Books, of every size and quality, also, a complete assortment of foreign and domestic STATIONERY.

Steel Pens.

Received per ship Adeline, from Liverpool, 10,000 gross of Gillott's celebrated Pens, viz: Extra Special Public and Live Pens, Ladies' Fine Pens, Commercial, Magnum, Bonums, and a variety of low priced STEEL PENS, to which we invite the attention of the trade.

jan 19 E. R. STEVENS BROTHERS & CO.

POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS.

For sale at the

Orleans Stationer's Wholesale Warehouse.

ROWAN'S Modern French Reader.
Forney's Ollendorf Grammar.
Comfort's French Grammar.
Bolmon's First Lessons in English Grammar.
McIlvaine's Elocutionist.
Whitcomb's Analytical Reader.
Goodrich's Child's History of the United States.
Wilson's History of the United States.
Cornell's Primary Reader.
Emerson's North American Arithmetic.
Davies' Arithmetic.
Mitchell's Primary Geography.
Morse's School Geography.
Smith's Grammar.
Davies' Bourdon's Arithmetic.
Also—An extensive assortment of elementary and miscellaneous Works, every description of Law, Medical and Religious Books, together with every variety of STATIONERY in general.

☞ For sale by J. B. STEEL, 16 Camp st.

Fifth Wetcall's Reports, &c.

REPORTS OF CASES argued and determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts, by Thomas Metcalf. 1849.

For sale at the Orleans Stationer's Warehouse.

Further supply of volume 7th Howard's United States Supreme Court Reports, &c.

Just received and for sale by

ALEX. LEVY & CO.,
Law Book Sellers and Stationers,
Corner Camp and Gravier sts.

VICORT,

Importer of French, English and American Goods,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers that he has just received a large and well selected stock of French Fancy Goods, viz: Fancy Boxes, Cutlery, Perfumery, Gloves and Vests, from Havre, which he offers for sale at 25 per cent advance.

Cases extra fine Silk Hats.
50 dozen fine Linen Shirts, new style.
50 do do do Bosoms, do do.
50 dozen assorted Colored Shirts.
200 dozen Jaconet Cravats, assorted colors.
A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, Kid, Colored and Brown Soles, gentlemen's Kid Pumps and Dancing Pumps, Ladies' Kid Slippers, Ladies' Fine Gaiters, gentlemen's Fine Gaiters, Fine Calf Boots, Kid Boots, Kid Slippers, Spring Ankle Gaiters, Fine Carpet Slippers, Ladies' Fine Gaiters, Ladies' Fine Shoes, with Fancy Ribbons, Gentlemen's Fine Shoes, with Fancy Ribbons, Ladies' Fancy Slippers, Ladies' Fine Shoes, Ladies' Fine Slippers, Misses' Fine Shoes, Misses' Fine Slippers, Misses' Fine Gaiters, Misses' Fancy Slippers, Misses' Fancy Shoes, Misses' Fancy Gaiters, Misses' Fancy Boots, Misses' Fancy Ankle Gaiters, Misses' Fancy Ankle Boots, Misses' Fancy Ankle Slippers, Misses' Fancy Ankle Shoes